Case study: The utility of combined pulsed and CW muon sources at BNL

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Pulsed and CW muon sources

Continuous Wave

PSI TRIUMF

- Excellent time resolution (required for fast relaxation, high TF)
- Lower count rate (~5 million events per hour)
- Difficult to get meaningful signal beyond ~10 μs

Pulsed



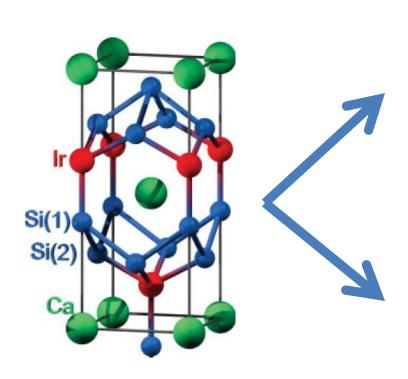


ISIS

J-PARC

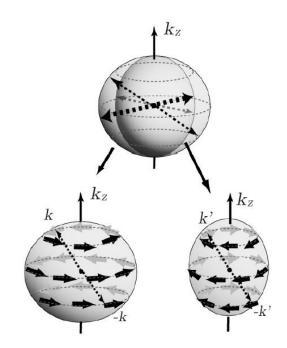
- Limited time resolution due to pulse structure (restricted to TF < 500 G, relaxation < 10 μ s⁻¹)
- Excellent count rate (~50 million events per hour)
- Can measure to 15-20µs

Recent example: Noncentrosymmetric superconductor CalrSi₃



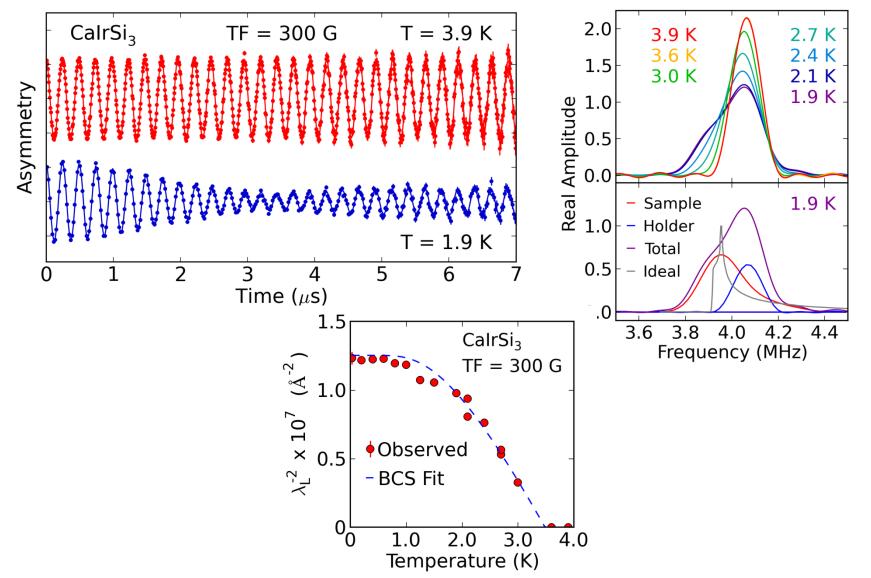
Crystal structure lacks inversion symmetry

 $\hat{\Delta}_{\pmb{k}} = \{\Delta_1 \psi(\pmb{k}) + \Delta_2 \pmb{d}(\pmb{k}) \cdot \hat{\pmb{\sigma}}\} i \hat{\sigma}_y$ Nontrivial singlet+triplet gap structure



Split Fermi surface due to asymmetric spin-orbit coupling

TF measurements of superfluid density at TRIUMF in summer 2013



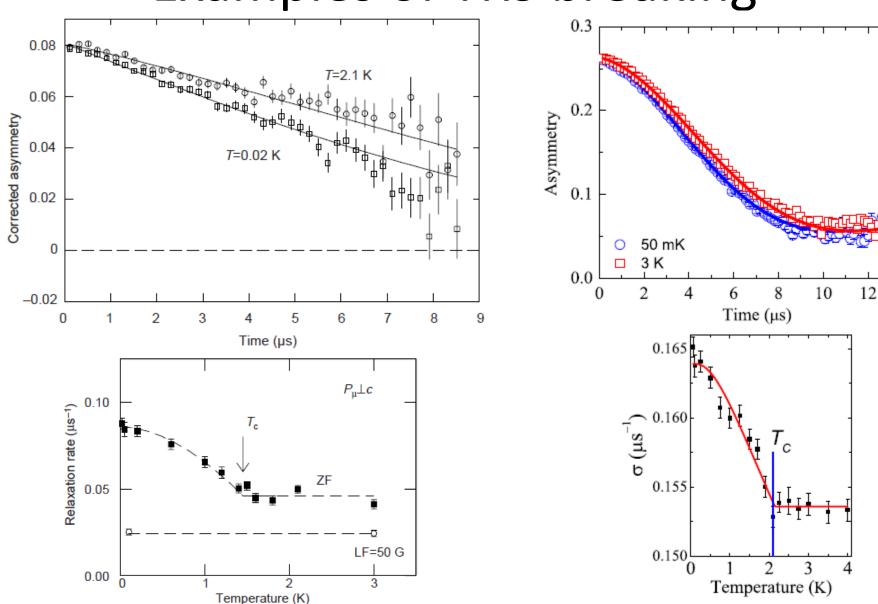
What about time-reversal symmetry breaking?

- Spontaneous TRS breaking associated with spin-triplet superconductivity (e.g. Sr₂RuO₄)
- Produces very weak, disordered magnetism
- μSR is one of the only methods directly detecting TRS breaking
- Requires excellent statistics out to long times
- Pulsed muon sources ideal for this type of measurement

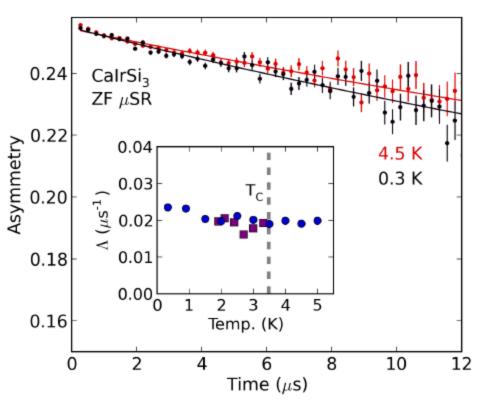
Examples of TRS breaking

b)

14



ZF measurements of CalrSi₃ at ISIS in summer 2014



- No TRS breaking
- Noncentrosymmetry of CalrSi3 does not lead to unconventional behaviors detectable by µSR

Current µSR user facilities



Conclusions

- If you need combined pulsed/CW measurements under the present system:
 - Separate facilities
 - Separate proposals
 - Increased demands on time/money
 - Limits scientific possibilities for air-sensitive samples,
 specialized environments or in-situ measurements, etc
- Possibility of dual pulsed/CW modes could be unique and highly advantageous feature at BNL